



PCT/GB 2003 / 003248

10/5224  
13 JAN 2005

## PRIORITY DOCUMENT

SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN  
COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

The Patent Office  
Concept House  
Cardiff Road

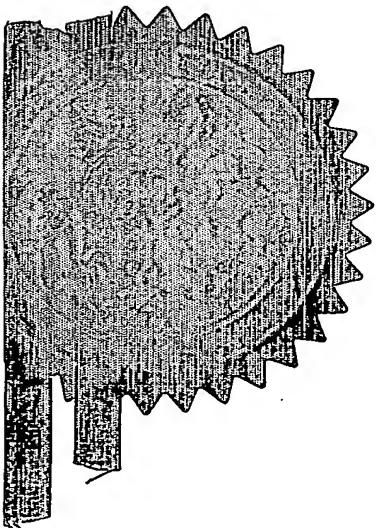
Newport REC'D 09 SEP 2003  
South Wales  
NP10 800 QPO PCT

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.

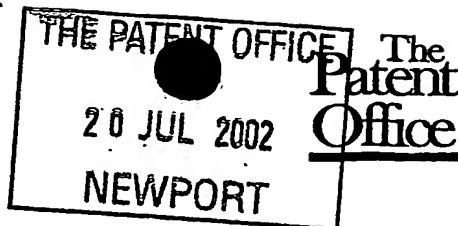


Signed

Dated

27 August 2003

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

22 JUL 02 5745017.4 D02835  
P01/7700 0100-0216949.8

77

**Request for grant of a patent**

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office

 Cardiff Road  
 Newport  
 South Wales  
 NP9 1RH

1. Your reference

P451370

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0216949.8

20 JUL 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (*underline all surnames*)
 Carglass Luxembourg Sarl - Zug Branch  
 Aegeristrasse 33  
 CH-6300 Zug  
 SWITZERLAND
Patents ADP number(*if you know it*)

8180770001

II

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

Switzerland

4. Title of the invention

Method and Apparatus for Removing Target Material from a Substrate

5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*)

Urquhart-Dykes &amp; Lord

 "Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent  
*(including the postcode)*

 Alexandra House  
 1 Alexandra Road  
 SWANSEA  
 SA1 5ED  
 United Kingdom
Patents ADP number(*if you know it*)

16444005

II

 6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and *(if you know the or each application number)*

Country

Priority application number  
*(if you know it)*Date of filing  
*(day / month / year)*

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing  
*(day / month / year)*

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if)

Yes

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

*See note (d)*

Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form.  
Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form	0
Description	12
Claim(s)	6
Abstract	0
Drawing(s)	1

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	0
Translations of priority documents	0
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	0
Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	1
Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)	0
Any other documents (please specify)	0

11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

Signature

Date 19 July 2002

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Mr G M Davies

01792 474327

**Warning**

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

**Notes**

- a) If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 0645 500.
- b) Write your answers in capital letters using black ink or you may type them.
- c) If there is not enough space for all the relevant details on any part of this form, please continue on a separate sheet of paper and write "see continuation sheet" in the relevant part(s). Any continuation sheet should be attached to this form.
- d) If you have answered 'Yes' Patents Form 7/77 will need to be filed.
- e) Once you have filled in the form you must remember to sign and date it.
- f) For details of the fee and ways to pay please contact the Patent Office.

-1-

Method and Apparatus for Removing Target Material from a  
Substrate

The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for  
5 removing a target material from a substrate.

In the context of the invention the terms target material  
and substrate should be interpreted broadly, as covering  
removal of a variety of coatings, coverings or marks on a  
10 variety of surfaces. Such coating, coverings or marks may  
be organic or inorganic materials and specifically include  
paints, or other materials present on substrates such as  
masonry, concrete, metallic or textile substrates. The  
invention is particularly directed to amelioration of  
15 graffiti or other substrate scarring (such as verdigris or  
rust) in non-sterile environments such as outdoors or in  
public areas. The invention covers surface treatments  
where the marking or coating is not completely removed but  
at least the substrate appearance is rejuvenated or  
20 improved.

Prior art techniques for removing material from substrates  
using radiant energy are known from, for example US-A-  
6195505, US-A-5789755 and US-A-5328517.

25

An improved technique has now been devised.

According to a first aspect, the present invention provides  
a method for removing target material from a substrate, the  
30 method comprising directing a supply of particulate  
material toward a target zone of the substrate and

directing radiant optical energy toward the target zone, the radiant optical energy interacting with the target material and the particulate material promoting removal of target material from the substrate.

5

It is preferred that the radiant optical energy is light energy, preferably including wavelengths in the visible range of the spectrum. The light energy may be limited to wavelengths in the visible range of the spectrum.

10 Preferably the light energy is broadband light energy not limited to a single wavelength or narrow wavelength band.

The interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material is beneficially a thermal interaction.

15

Beneficially, the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the target material is a thermal interaction, preferably effecting ablation or pyrolysis of the target material.

20

It is preferred that the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material results in a blast or shock acting at the target zone, preferably a pressure or gas blast or shock in the region of the target zone.

25

The interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material beneficially results in the evolution of a gas having properties providing a physical or chemical interaction with material at the target zone. Such a physical interaction may be the pressure blast effect

30

referred to above. The interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material is beneficially a sublimation interaction, beneficially in which Carbon dioxide is evolved.

5

It is preferred that the particulate material is a material in solid state at ambient temperature. Beneficially the particulate material comprises bicarbonate of soda in particulate form such as in granular or pellet form.

10 Advantageously the particulate material is directed across the target zone in a direction transverse to the direction of the directed radiant optical energy. The particulate material is preferably delivered entrained in a transport gas, the transport gas preferably being pressurised air.

15

The radiant optical energy is desirably delivered as a pulse of optical energy (preferably as a series of pulses).

20 It is preferred that the particulate material is directed to the target zone at times when the radiant optical energy is also directed to the target zone (i.e. contemporaneously). It is preferred that the particulate material is also directed to the target zone when radiant optical energy is not directed to the target zone, preferably including at times subsequent to delivery of 25 radiant optical energy to the target zone.

30 The radiant optical energy is preferably delivered by a flashlamp delivery system, beneficially wherein the radiant optical energy is delivered in pulse form and/or the energy density of the energy at the target zone is

substantially in the range 5J/cm<sup>2</sup> - 150J/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Beneficially the particulate material and the radiant optical energy is delivered via a combined delivery unit,  
5 which is desirably portable and/or hand held manipulatable.

According to one embodiment, the invention provides a method of removing graffiti or other unwanted material from an architectural or vehicle surface, the method comprising  
10 directing a supply of particulate material toward a target zone of the substrate, the particulate material being in solid phase at ambient temperature, and directing radiant optical energy toward the target zone, the radiant optical energy:

15

i) interacting with the target material in a thermal interaction resulting in ablation or pyrolysis of at least some of the target material; and,

20 ii) interacting with the particulate material in a sublimation reaction evolving a gas having a blast effect at the target zone.

According to a further aspect, the invention provides  
25 apparatus for removing target material from a substrate, the apparatus comprising:

30 a particulate supply arrangement configured to direct a supply of particulate material toward a target zone of the substrate; and,

a radiant optical energy delivery system configured to direct radiant optical energy toward the target zone;

5       the radiant optical energy interacting with the target material and the particulate material promoting removal of target material from the substrate.

10      It is preferred that the radiant optical energy delivery system comprises flashlamp system, preferably arranged to deliver non-coherent light including wavelengths in the visible range of the spectrum.

The apparatus is beneficially controlled to limit the pulse rate and/or duration of a light pulse event.

15      The optical energy delivery system preferably includes a hand-held light delivery unit arranged to be positioned relative to the target zone manually by user.

20      The apparatus preferably further includes an exhaust arrangement facilitating removal of soot/pyrolysed material and the particulate material.

25      The apparatus preferably includes means to adjust and/or limit the pulse repetition rate of successive optical pulse event and/or the duration of an optical pulse event, and/or the intensity of the optical energy delivered; and/or the spectrum or spectrum range of the radiant optical energy.

30      Beneficially the optical energy delivery system includes a manually actuatable trigger for initiating a light pulse

when the delivery means is positioned to the users satisfaction.

The invention will now be further described in a specific  
5 embodiment by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a part-sectional view of apparatus for use according to the invention in the first stage of operation;

10 Figure 2 is a part-sectional view of the apparatus of Figure 1 in a second stage of operation; and

15 Figure 3 is a part-sectional view of the apparatus of Figures 1 and 2 in a third stage of operation.

Referring to the drawings, the apparatus 1 comprises a portable and manually manipulatable unit 1 comprising a support housing 2 for an electrical gas discharge flashlamp unit 3. Flashlamp unit 3 is mounted through a rear wall of housing 2 and has an optical output window 4 presenting into a cavity 12 in the forward face of housing 2. The unit 1 has port connections 5, 6 leading to a flow path network across the housing 2. Connection 5 is for 20 connection to a particulate aggregate supply (typically a supply of bicarbonate of soda pellets or granules). Connection 6 is for connection to a source of compressed 25 air.

30 The flow path network is defined within and at the forward surface of the support housing 2, the network comprising

conduits 14, 15 leading to a common inclined wedge space 16 which connects with the cavity 12. The network directs compressed air passing via port connection 6, to transport particulate aggregate material passing via port connection  
5 5 across cavity 12 adjacently in front of the light output window 4 of the flashlamp unit 3. The cavity 12 therefore defines a 'target zone' across which the particulate aggregate material is pneumatically conveyed and which is also targeted by the output window 4 of the flashlamp unit  
10 3.

The flow path network in housing 2 is provided with an exhaust plenum 7 downstream of cavity 12 and connecting with exhaust output connection 8 for removal of exhaust  
15 air, aggregate and other materials, such as pyrolysis products (as will be described in detail later).

Forward surface portions 9 of the housing 2 are provided to ensure that the light output window 4 of flashlamp unit 3  
20 is spaced (by the depth of cavity 12) from the substrate 10 from which a target covering material 11 is to be removed, for optimum operation.

The arrangement is particularly suited for use in removing  
25 graffiti/paint/organic material coverings, coatings or markings from substrates such as brick, metal, or the like. The general operation of the arrangement will be described hereinafter.

30 In the situation shown in Figure 1, particulate bicarbonate of soda (or other suitable particulate aggregate material)

is metered via port connection 5 into the cold compressed air stream passing into the flow network of housing 2 via port connection 6. At this point the flashlamp 3 is not active and the particulate aggregate has an abrasive action 5 on the target covering material 11 present on substrate 10 causing loosely adhering target covering material 11 to break away (either inherently or following an earlier light pulse of the flashlamp at an adjacent or the same zone). If the target covering material 11 is soft in consistency, 10 some of the particulate aggregate material (bicarbonate of soda particles) may become embedded in the target covering material 11. The compressed air, particulate aggregate material and any abraded target covering material 11 passes into the exhaust of the system via connection 8.

15 Referring to Figure 2, the flashlamp unit 3 is next pulsed to produce a flash pulse 20 of radiant optical energy (light) whilst the compressed air and particulate aggregate material stream continues to pass in front of the output window 4 via cavity 12. This causes a rapid heating of 20 coating 11 and thermal decomposition/pyrolysis thereof. Simultaneously, the solid particulate aggregate is heated and rapidly undergoes a sublimation reaction causing rapid evolution of gas at the cavity zone 12 between the output window 4 and substrate 10. This produces a pressure blast 25 effect increasing the pressure in the cavity zone 12 between the window 4 and the substrate 10 which also aids in the exhaust of material via exhaust port 8. A variety of aggregates have been used in proving the present 30 invention. Those aggregates which are in solid form at ambient temperature but rapidly decompose to evolve a gas

on heating (sublimate) have been found to achieve best results. An example of a material which has been found to be particularly suited for this purpose is bicarbonate of soda. Such material has been repeatedly found to achieve 5 higher levels of covering media 11 removal and lower levels of residual soot for exhaust. When the flashlamp unit 3 is pulsed the bicarbonate of soda undergoes rapid thermal decomposition producing carbon dioxide gas and water vapour momentarily increasing the pressures under the support 10 housing 2 and providing some cooling for the substrate. The pressures generated by this interaction often causes the rapid ejection of soot, flame and unused aggregate via the exhaust connection 8. The phenomenon reported is believed also to help to control the oxidisation of the 15 coating 11 and provide protection for the exposed substrate whilst enhancing the action of the transport compressed air stream in soot removal. The pressure blast also aids in loosening marking material not ablated/pyrolysed by the light flash. Hot vapour and combustion by-products are 20 carried away from the cavity zone 12 adjacent the flashlamp window 4 by the transport stream of compressed air.

Following pulsing of the lamp, the arrangement operates in the state of operation shown in Figure 3. The compressed 25 air continues to transport the particulate solid aggregate through the flow network via cavity zone 12 past window 4, but the sublimation phase change of the particulate aggregate does not occur because the light pulse has died away. This enables the particulate aggregate to exhaust in 30 solid form and aids in removing the residual soot (comprising the pyrolysed remains of coating 11) from the

substrate 10. It has been found that the soot effectively binds to the particulate aggregate particles exhausting via the exhaust connection 8. This has environmental benefits in disposal of the waste products from the process.

5

Particularly on thick films of coatings such as paint, the action of the flashlamp sometimes causes a softening of the media, allowing the particulate aggregate crystals to become embedded in the coating. On sublimation 10 decomposition under the rapid heating effect of the flashlamp 3, the embedded aggregate particulate acts to further disrupt the integrity of the coating 11 upon thermal decomposition under the influence of the next light flash rupturing from within the thickness of the coating. 15 This causes pronounced disruption and effective removal of the coating. The flow of the aggregate in the transport air stream is effectively constant whilst the flashlamp unit 3 operates in a pulsed regime. The fact that the particulate material is in solid phase at ambient 20 temperature ensures that a particulate not interacted with by the light energy from the flashlamp unit 3 enters the exhaust system (via connection 8) in solid particulate form.

25 The output of the flashlamp unit 3 is non-coherent and non-collimated which results in rapid attenuation of light intensity with distance from the output window 4, such that at a distance of, for example, 10-20cm from the output window 4 the light intensity is of such a low level that it 30 would not damage the skin of a user. However at a distance of up to 5cm or so, the light intensity is at a sufficient

level to effect the required ablation, thermal pyrolysis or other thermal or physical interaction with the surface sufficient to cause a rejuvenated appearance at the substrate 10 surface by removing sufficient target coating  
5 material 11 from the surface.

Beneficially, the light energy delivered during a pulse event of the flashlamp unit 3 will provide energy density at the surface substantially at or in the range 5 - 150  
10 joules/cm<sup>2</sup>.

Typically the flashlamp unit 3 includes one or more flashtubes and a reflector to direct the light pulse through window 4. The flashlamp unit 3 may be provided at  
15 the end of a flexible umbilical line connecting to a base unit housing a power supply and/or a control unit.

Power supply unit 10 for the apparatus includes a pulse forming network including a capacitor. The voltage dc  
20 output is used to charge the capacitor for storage of electrical energy. The capacitor remains charged until an operator or user is ready to use the apparatus. When the operator triggers the optical output, the energy stored in the capacitor is delivered to the flashtubes through a  
25 suitable high voltage switch. The electrical energy is converted by the flashtube into optical (light) energy, the duration and intensity of the optical light pulse event being determined by the amount of energy stored in the capacitor and the rate of discharge. The flashtubes of the  
30 unit 3 are typically selected to deliver light energy across a wide range of the visible spectrum. Typically,

output spectrum or spectrum range is controlled and variable dependent upon end user requirements such as paint or substrate colour.

5 An embodiment of the present invention has been described above by way of example only. It will be apparent to persons skilled in the art that modifications and variations can be made without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention.

Claims:

1. A method for removing target material from a substrate, the method comprising directing a supply of particulate material toward a target zone of target material present on the substrate and directing radiant optical energy toward the target zone, the radiant optical energy interacting with the target material and the particulate material promoting removal of target material from the substrate.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the radiant optical energy is light energy.
3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the light energy includes wavelengths in the visible range of the spectrum.
4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the light energy is limited to wavelengths in the visible range of the spectrum.
5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material is a thermal interaction.
6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the target material is a thermal interaction.

7. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the target material is an interaction effecting ablation or pyrolysis of the target material.  
5
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material results in a blast or shock medium acting at the target zone.  
10
9. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material result in the evolution of a gas having properties providing a physical or chemical  
15 interaction with material at the target zone.
10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the interaction between the radiant optical energy and the particulate material is a sublimation interaction.  
20
11. A method according to any preceding claim in which Carbon dioxide is evolved resultant from the interaction of the radiant optical energy with the particulate material.  
25
12. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the particulate material is a material in solid state at ambient temperature.
- 30 13. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the radiant optical energy is delivered as a pulse of

optical energy.

14. A method according to claim 13, wherein the radiant optical energy is delivered as a series of pulses.

5

15. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the particulate material is directed across the target zone in a direction transverse to the direction of the directed radiant optical energy.

10

16. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the particulate material is directed to the target zone at times when the radiant optical energy is also directed to the target zone.

15

17. A method according to claim 16, wherein the particulate material is also directed to the target zone when radiant optical energy is not directed to the target zone.

20

18. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the particulate material comprises bicarbonate of soda in particulate or pellet form.

25

19. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the particulate material is delivered entrained in a transport gas.

30

20. A method according to claim 19, wherein the transport gas is pressurised air.

21. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the radiant optical energy is delivered by a flashlamp delivery system.
- 5      22. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the radiant optical energy is delivered in pulse form, the energy density of the energy at the target zone being substantially in the range  $5\text{J/cm}^2$  -  $150\text{J/cm}^2$ .
- 10     23. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the spectrum of the radiant optical energy is variable in a controlled manner.
- 15     24. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the particulate material and the radiant optical energy is delivered via a combined delivery unit.
- 20     25. A method according to claim 24, wherein the combined delivery unit is portable and/or hand held manipulatable.
- 25     26. A method of removing graffiti or other unwanted material from an architectural or vehicle surface, the method comprising directing a supply of particulate material toward a target zone of the substrate, the particulate material being in solid phase at ambient temperature, and directing radiant optical energy toward the target zone, the radiant optical energy:
  - 30            i) interacting with the target material in a thermal interaction resulting in ablation or

pyrolysis of at least some of the target material; and,

5           ii) interacting with the particulate material in a sublimation reaction evolving a gas having a blast effect at the target zone.

27. Apparatus for removing target material from a substrate, the apparatus comprising:

10           a particulate supply arrangement configured to direct a supply of particulate material toward a target zone of the substrate; and,

15           a radiant optical energy delivery system configured to direct radiant optical energy toward the target zone;

20           the radiant optical energy interacting with the target material and the particulate material promoting removal of target material from the substrate.

25           28. Apparatus according to claim 27, wherein the radiant optical energy delivery system comprises flashlamp system.

30           29. Apparatus according to claim 27 or claim 28, wherein the apparatus is controlled to limit the pulse rate and/or duration of a light pulse event.

30. Apparatus according to any of claims 27 to 29, wherein the optical energy delivery system includes a hand-held light delivery unit arranged to be positioned relative to the target zone manually by user.

5

31. Apparatus according to any of claims 27 to 30, further including an exhaust arrangement facilitating removal of soot/pyrolysed material and the particulate material.

10

32. Apparatus according to any of claims 27 to 31, wherein the apparatus is controllable to deliver the light energy in the form of a pulse of light (pulse event).

15

33. Apparatus according to claim 32, wherein the apparatus includes means to adjust and/or limit the pulse repetition rate of successive light pulse event and/or the duration of a light pulse event, and/or the intensity of the light delivered; and/or the spectrum or spectrum range of the radiant optical energy.

20

34. Apparatus according to any of claims 27 to 33, wherein the optical energy delivery system includes a manually actuatable trigger for initiating a light pulse when the delivery means is positioned to the users satisfaction.

25

FIGURE 1

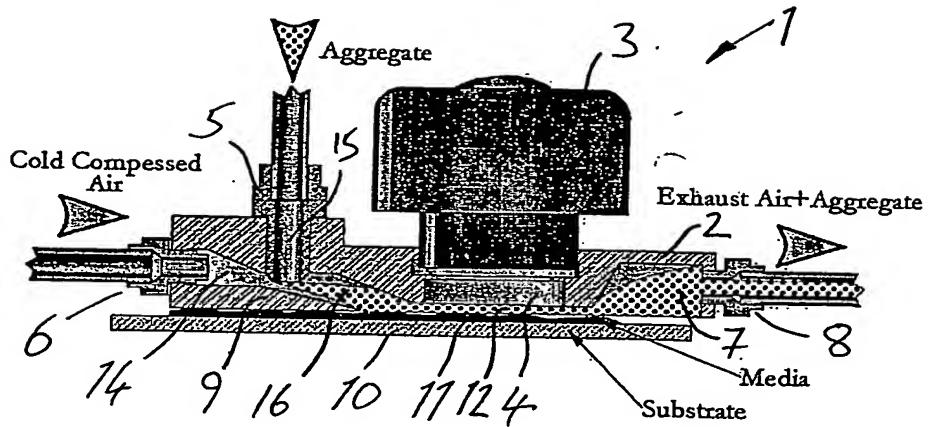


FIGURE 2

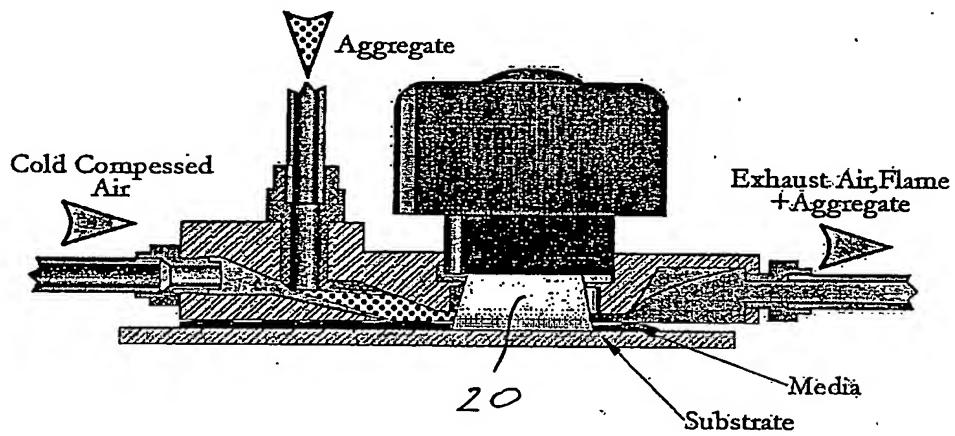
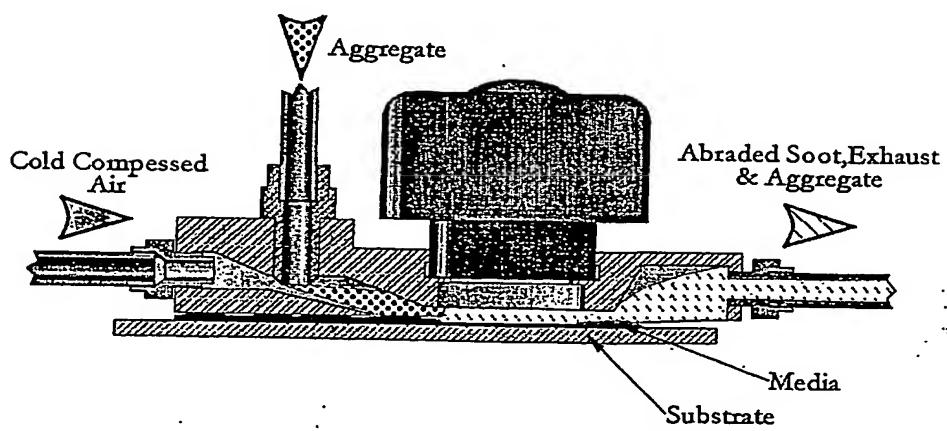


FIGURE 3



**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning  
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** \_\_\_\_\_

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.**